A SURVEY OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AT CHICAGO.

WHAT PLASTIC ART HAS ADDED TO THE BEAUTY OF THE EDIFICES-SCULPTURE IN ITS DECORATIVE SIGNIFICANCE-THE

> WORK ON THE ADMINISTRA-TION AND AGRICULTU-

RAL BUILDINGS A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, March 7.-In an architectural scheme in the main, to the open air. Color is an es

ARCHITECTURE AT THE FAIR. water, in their primeval condition and under the control of man. The ambition of the sculptor in his treatment of the exterior decoration has been, in short, to develop the evolution of civilization in successive stages of illustration. It is an ambition of which the accomplishment would naturally involve imagination, invention and careful reflection, and all these Mr. Bitter has been prepared to give, not in a remarkable degree, but in a degree sufficient to have made his work

strongly interesting.

There are some happy figurative touches in the groups offering scope for the most originality, those flanking the entrance arches. Water unsubdued is illustrated in a battle between a mermaid and a seahorse, prespied over by Neptune, and in the group which celebrates the triumph of man over the element two sailors, practically nude and of antique, such as that embodied in the Fair the principal heroic stature, steer through the waves a laden applied decoration would necessarily be in the craft of which only the forward part is visible hands of the sculptors. Pictorial art, or the and from which they are making successful efforts graphic arts, to be even more exact, could play to capture a struggling sea nymph. Elemental air an important but not the chief part in the orna-mentation of buildings creeted on so large a tudes more or less acrial. In the companion cale, and presenting their decorative aspects, group an inventor lifts in enthusiasm the model of an airship he has just completed, while his cential, not an accidental, note in a properly assistant, scated at his feet, looks up in wonder, sonceived work of architecture, but in applied and an ideal figure, the genius of the element, becoration like that of which this letter will bends over them encouragingly. Fire and water chiefly treat-decoration described as applied to are treated with equal eleverness. On the distinguish it from the purely conventional ornament of architecture-while both painting and ligibly. That emblematical of liberty, for ex-



"SCIENCE " GROUP ON THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

very nature of things have a wider range than | eagle and a torch-hearing genius. In the Unity painting, sharing the qualities of architecture in two warriors clasp hands, and in the Diligence its form, its relief, where painting must remain, a woman at her distaff is attended by a boy for all its imitative capacities, an expedient for the emphasizing and animating of surfaces. Thus | gesting the industry of the workroom and of the there is some mural painting at the Fair into fields. The highest groups, those of which one the value of which it may be profitable to inquire, but in so far as the exterior decoration of the buildings is concerned-their only decoration in all but one or two instances-it is to the resources of plastic art that most of its effect, not strictly architectural, must be ascribed. It is 2 peculiar condition in the criticism of sculpdecoration that the projection of the latter into two spheres, its assumption of two responsibilities, as it were, should require in the final estimate a nice balancing of two different quantities. The test of sculptural decoration is not whether it is good in itself, for it might be that and be poor decoration; nor is it whether it is satisfactory as pure decoration, for, owing to the distance at which it is generally seen, it might be that and be rather second rate sculp-



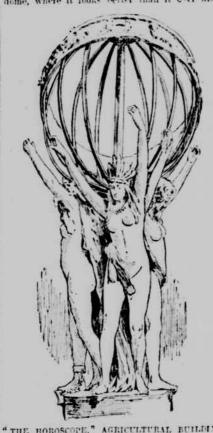
POLAR BEAR, FOR ONE OF THE BRIDGES. directions simultaneously and with equal force It is not a test which can be rigorously applied with uniformly flattering results in connection

with the Fair buildings, for the sculptors have had to produce so much and in so little time that their work could hardly do otherwise than oc casionally fall below a high sculpturesque, if not decorative standard. Yet considerable work has been done which meets the test very well indeed. As the buildings are situated, any consecutive review of their decoration must begin fortunately, with sculpture that is generally cred-

itable to its author. It is to sculptural decoration of an especially pervous, vivified and picturesque character that we turn in the groups which Mr. Karl Bitter has modelled for the Administration Building. It is of the sort which the character of that structure itself demanded. Thoroughly academic and monu mental, and composed in large masses, the building needed decoration which would lend a touch of lightness to its outlines and at the same time remain in harmony with the spirit of dignity which pervades the design. That is the kind of decoration which Mr. Bitter has supplied. It is inherently animated work. It contributes as it does to the symmetry of Mr. Hunt's scheme because the latter provided exactly the most felicitous places for its reception, but to a very great extent also because the sculptor has adapted himself so eleverly to the places, observed so intelligently the conditions of scale and of what might be called, for the moment, pictorial effect, the effect of the entire composition against its background. Of how much importance the sculpture must be in that effect an idea may be gained by recalling the design of the Administration Building. The pavilions placed at the four sides of the octagon which bears a pillared gallery, in its turn bearing a large dome, are projected from that octagon in such fashion that only one of their angles is actually connected with the latter. This leaves almost the entire roof line of each pavilion free, and each one has fact three prominent corners terminating in solid masses of masonry above the cornice, masse which break the balustrade of open work running around the pavilion, and which would literally aloud for some irregular ornamentation to relieve their severity as they are seen in silhouette under the sky. They are obvious bases for sculptural groups. In the same way the piers rise to a stage at the base of the dome whereou

is shown in a sketch minus the torch which the goddess-the goddess of science-will eventually bear, have all appropriate accessories, this one the globe and books besides the torch, Justice the scales and sword, War the coat of mail and the banner, and all of them the wreath for the victor and the ministers of fame, busy trumpeters. The characterization throughout, which it is needless to describe more elaborately, has point and is adequate. At times it has originality. So the expression of them he has put very effective composition into the enfrance groups, of which all but one are confined to three figures each and which have been treated pyramically. Among the pavilion groups the composition is varied, unconstrained and yet somewhat commonplace. callery groups, all following the same general original, but they are not commonplace, and they possess an unusual amount of vitality. The figures all have movement, latent or expressed. This is the key to Mr. Bitter's success. His groups have "go" without being violent. The leaning trumpeters and the outstretched wings and arms of the goddesses in the uppermost groups accendelightfully the mass of the construction just beneath the dram of the dome. Mr. Bitter has done an enormous amount of work for the Administration Building. Besides the twenty-eight groups that have been mentioned there is a colossal trampeting angel in each spandrel of each one of the four entrance arches; there are two single figures above the piers of each one of these arches, figures of Diana, Ceres, a fisher maid, a blacksmith and the like, and inside the building there are to be eight panels, each forty feet long, with winged figures holding inscribed tablets, filling the frieze, eight huge bas reliefs typifying the manufactures and liberal arts, and two victories standing on lefty columns. To ask a sculptor to execute all this work in a few months and to execute it well is obviously futile. ome of Mr. Bitter's pieces are positively worth less. The angels in the spandrels are baid, characterless performances, the single figures above them are fair, but not worthy of the same hand that did the groups, and the interior work does not promise much in the photographs in which it as alone been possible to study it thus far. All things considered, however, Mr. Bitter has enhanced the beauty of the Administration Build ing. He has modelled his work freely and vigorously, and the greater part of it leaves a pleasant

The sculptural decoration of Machinery Hall, which faces the Administration Building on the south, contains withir itself the demonstration of a sound decorative instinct and a bad one. On the roofs and on the tops of the towers draped victories bearing wreaths are literally perched, for winged figures on angles or pinnacles have inevitably the effect as of having been arrested in mid-flight. The figures, which were executed by Professor Waagen, are good enough in themselves, but they have been bronzed, and this, which makes them tell vividly on the gray-white of the building, adds spottiness to the heetje and restless effect which they owe to their form and position. On the other hand the female figures holding medallion portraits of great mechanic geniuses which Mr. Robert Kraus has made to stand in rows of four above each portal, fairly modelled figures, fit in very harmoniously with the architectural setting, and in the ornamentatio of the windows and doorways of the loggia Mr. Max Bachmann has met the necessities of the occasion with noticeable eleverness. The door and window frames Mr. Bachmann has had to decorate are designed in the style of the Spanish decorate are designed in the sylve of the Spanish
Remaissance, a graceful, attractive style.
He has utilized children, with wangs
and without them, in the work, disposing
conventional ornament about them. He
is a skilful modeller with a hint of individuality
in his style, and he has made the deceration of
the loggia one of the best pieces of architectural
modelling on the grounds. The Mines and Electricity hildlings which occumy the space on the similar decorative additions would seem equally inevitable. For all these waiting pedestals Mr. Bitter has made symbolical groups, twelve on the pavilion roof level typifying the various virtues of the ideal American, charity, joy, diligence, patriotism and so on, and eight on the level of the gallery roof by which he has aimed to represent the fruits of man's cultivation of himself, art, science, war, commerce, justice and religion. Returning to the level of the ground the foundation for these two series of groups is found in eight groups placed one on each side of each of the four grand entrances and typifying the court, letween the lake and the Electricity suddings, which occupy the space on the modeling on the grounds. The Mines and Electricity shildings, which occupy the space on the north side of the court which the Machinery their decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of their decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of their decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the recoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the recoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the only exception being a colossal figure of the order decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of their decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the order decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the incur which the Machinery theory structured to the court which the Machinery theory of the court which the Machinery theory the four decoration to the usual conventional forms, the only exception being a colossal figure of the only exception



"THE HOROSCOPE," AGRICULTURAL BUILDING. New-York, and Mr. Mead provided the classic but pictures are and graceful composition which fills the pediment of the principal entrance. The remaining decorations have been executed by Mr. Paulip Martiny. This scriptor has three estimable qualities, a technical labbit of a finer than ordinary calibre, a strong feeling for suave times, for elegance, and a style that while it some-times seems to echo that of Mr. St. Gaudeus, with whom he studied, is more often thoroughly his New-York, and Mr. Meal provided the classic times, for elegance, and a style that while it sometimes seems to echo that of Mr. St. Gandens, with whom he studied, is more often thoroughly his own, and has charm. He has proved that he possesses these qualities in all his work on the Agricultural Building. But particularly in a fragment of it wherein the third, the quality of individualized style, must have been hardest to preserve. The fragment to which reference is made is the group illustrated, "The Hor scope" as it is called, whose figures symbolize the four races, and which is repeated on each one of the four corner pavilions. The design is practically a fac-simile of the central group of the well-known fountain in the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, at Paris, and is in no some a creation, an original work, but in his slight variations as to the resition of the limes, and in the netual fough, the handling, so to say. Mr Martiny has managed to put his stamp upon the group, and has made it somethine more than a mere servile copy. This group is perhaps the loveliest of all those yet visible above the main cornice line of the court of hone, beautiful in its details and presenting a unique and grace ful outline against the sky. Mr Martiny has modelled conventional groups for the periments of the end pavilions focus for the periments of the two neers flanking the periments of the two neers flanking the pediments of the woolers flanking the pediments of the end pavilions focus or the pediments of the woolers flanking the pedia and the provided t



"THE REPUBLIC."

against the projections of the entablature which goes around the building there is repeated a figure of a kindred type, in similar drapery, but winged and supporting a horn of plenty with each hand. It is the said of the goes around the building there is repeated a figure of a kindred type, in similar drapery, but winged and supporting a horn of plenty with each hand. It is to be said of all these works that they are modelied with a fine sease of their relation to the building, and that intrinsically they are good sculpture, technically satisfying and with a flavor of agreeable idiosyncrasy. The high character of the sculpture on the Agricultural Building augurs well for the late of the as yet undecorated Art Building at the other end of the Fair grounds, a building for which Mr. Martiny is doing most of the exterior ornamentation. On the dome he will have a victory: for the entablature of the main entrance on both the north and south facades he is executing six figures, two of them angels to stand at the corners, and the others symbolical of painting, sculpture, architecture and music—figures which are delicate, graceful and beautiful in the small models, and which are not likely to lose anything in being enlarged and placed over the portals. Two caryatides by the same sculptur are to be used in connection with the small blind entrances which flank the main portal, and are to be repeated in the facades of the annexes or wings thrown out from the building on the north. Between the symbolical figures over the main entrance five medallions of famous artists by Mr. Olin Warner are to be placed. None of these is on the building yet, but the Titian and Raphael will be remembered as having figured among the best sculptures in the Architectural League's exhibition last January; spirited, masculine portraits, bearing the indications that a genuine stylist had shaped them. On either side of the steps leading to the Lortico of the Art Building is a pedestal awaiting a llon designed by Mr. Theodore Baur, who is also preparing five colossal figures, an orator, a navigator, an Indian chief, a musician and a fisher lad, to be mounted on the peristyle, which shuts the court of honor from the lake, and on the centre of which there is to be a g

Martiny. Mr. Bitter and Mr. Warner when he completes his task.

Outside the court of honor and south of the Art Building are two or three buildings in the decoration of which sculpture has been employed. The Transportation Building has in the arch over its main doorway, and in the two large oblong panels which are placed on either side the latter, has rellefs illustrative of scenes suggested by the character of the building, and as detestably weak as it is possible for such productions to be. The compositions are artless, ill-balanced things, and the workmanshin is pitifully crude. The panels look like juvenile work—like school models of the weakest sort. Their authorship scemed to be unknown to any one about the Fair, and can cheerfully be left in oblivion. One person in authority load a vague notion that the panels were due to Mr. John Boyle, who is responsible for other work in the building, but that is hardly possible. Along the main facade there are pyramidal groups of figures typifying methods of transportation, in which he has done excellent work, and at either end of the building there are statues of Watt, Stephensen, Ericsson, Papin, a brakeman, a wheelman, and similar personages, all by him, which are really able casays in realistic

Building, is no tishet than the latter in decoration of the kind under discussion, the only work it has that can be compared with the Franklin as sculpture leing some bas-reliefs done for the tympanoms over the main entrances by Mr. after and done well, but not brilliantly.

Across the court the structure on the sorth which balances the Liberal Arts Building, has been given set the very highly the structure on the very highlest level to which decaration of a onaity which man attained this direction. Of the Mr. St. Goadens and Mr. artshin G. Mead, respectively. The former made the Dimu, the familiar Diana of the Gardon of the Gardon and the fact of the dome, where it looks better than it ever did in the dome, where it looks better than it ever did in the first of the same sculpture and the mean of the Gardon of the Ga

HE PLAYED COWBOY WITH THE LIONS.

DONALD BURNS RECAPTURES THREE OF HIS ANIMALS.

Three young lions which are in Donald Burns's animal and bird store in Roosevelt st. broke out of their cage on Tuesday night and had it all their own way until about 9 a. m. on Wednesday. Mr. Burns had to go to Philadelphia on Tuesday, and left the store in charge of James Burns and "Charlie," who is the night watchman. The latter after seeing that all the animals were comfortable and in their cage went to a theatre. When he returned, he found a crowd in front of the store and soon learned that the three lions, Lulu, Sassy and Pacha, had escaped from their cage and were having a lively time of it on the second floor from, Double doors lead from a landing into this room, which is used by Eurus for keeping many of his animals. These were fortunately closed, otherwise the lions, which are all about two and a half years old, would have only to walk down stairs

into a liquor store on the ground floor.

The watchman came to the conclusion that he would do nothing single-handed, so sat down in the

figures and herses; recurring at intervals between these arches, and standing on a level with the spring of the latter, is a beautiful figure in the clinging Greek drapery, bearing a tablet with one of the signs of zediac in her uplifted hands, and fachs. They had led an swan and wanted more, besides there was plenty of room to move about in on the floor, whereas the smallness of their cage cramped their movements considerably. They both snarled and growled angrily at their keeper, but before sassy knew what was coming the lasso had failen around the archest park and as it bounded toward the far the animal's neck, and as it bounded toward the far corner of the room it tightened round his neck the bars of the lion cage, and, dragging Sassy toward it, gradually half strangled the whelp into submission. As soon as this was accomplished the lion was thrown

unceremoniously into its cage.

Burns next turned his attention to Pacha, which
had been held at lay with iron rods while its brother
was being subdued. Twice the iion evaded the lasso, strangled that the animal made sistance to being dumped into the eage. Lulu went in without trouble.

When the animals were in their cage again it was seen that they had pushed out two of the bars of their prison. It was also soon seen that they had destroyed the eage in which the prairie wolves were and had killed and partially eaten one, while the other one cowered in a corner, howling piteously. They had also eaten two American swans, a third one having escaped by hiding behind some pieces of board. These birds were worth about \$150 a pair, while the prairie wolf was worth \$25.

## RARE BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION.

A large number of volumes of Americana were sold yesterday at the rooms of Bangs & Co., No., 738 Broadway. The li-t included many works published the Southern Confederacy and private individuals in the South during the war, together with first editions of works by American authors. The atendance was good, and prices, though not up to the full value of the books, were in most instances fair. A copy of the New Testament, published at Augusta, ia., in 1862, by the Confederate States Bible Society. was sold for \$8 25, and \$3 was point for a copy of the laws and regulations of the Confederate Army, pub-lished at New-Orleans in 1801. One of the few humorous works, published during the war, the "Letters of Moris Addums to Billy Ivvins," filichmond, 1802, was sold for \$8. A bound volume of "The Pennsylvania Gazette," founded by Benjamin Frankin, and dated from April 29 to December 31, 1795. brought \$11; the refutation by Alexander Hamilton brought \$11; the relitation by Alexander Hamilton of charges of speculation, brought \$6175 and a first edition of Nathaniel Hawtherne's "Wonder Book for Eoys and Girls," was seld for \$150. A black letter copy of Hieroaymus, dated 1485, sold for \$7. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

## TO PAY FEDERAL SUPERVISORS.

trotted States Marshal Jacobus announces that the Federal supervisors who served at the November elecon in the First and Tenth Assembly Districts, inclusive, will be paid in the Postoffice Building to-day NXth Districts, inclusive, will receive their money to-morrow also between 4 and 7 p. m. The rest will be paid next week, as soon as their accounts can be made up.

E. A. PINCKNEY ADMITTED TO BAIL. Eugene A. Itnekney, of Brooklyn, was admitted to \$1,500 bail yesterday, the General Term having granted him a new trial on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree. On May 14 he passed a worthless check for \$96.75 on Charles F. Den-holme, haberdasher, at No. 112 William-st. On August 16 he was convicted in General Sessions and entenced by Judge Martine to be imprisoned for four years and three months. The higher court held that the jury should not have been allowed to decide, without expert testimony, that he check was

## AN ELECTRIC COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the General Electric ompany was held vesterday at No. 44 Broad-st. The former trustees were re-slected as follows: C. A. Coffin, Charles H. Coster, Thomas A. Edison, S. D. Greene, J. Hobart Herrick, Edward H. Johnson, Arnold Marcus, Carl Schurz, Francis S. Smithers, samuel Spencer, J. Hood Wright.

NEW STATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The new station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Tweifth and Market sts., will on and after Sunday, March 12th, be used by the following New-York and Philadelphia trains, via Central Rail-read of New-Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, viz.: Trains leaving New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 7:45, 10 a. m., 2:15, 4, 6, 7:30 p. m., 12:15 midnight.

Trains leaving New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 7.45, 10 a. m., 2.15, 4, 5, 7.30 p. m., 12:15 midnight, sundays, 8:30, 10:30 a. m., 6 p. m., 12:15 midnight, and trains now leaving Minth and Green sts., for New-York, at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4, 5:15 p. m., 12:01 midnight. Sundays, 8, 10 n. m., 5:15 p. m., and 12:01 midnight.

All these trains, except the 7:30 a. m., from Philadelphia, and the 4 p. m. from New-York, will stop at Spring Garden-st. station, Philadelphia.

Connection now being made with Royal Blue Line trains between Wayne Junction and Minth and Green sts. will be continued for the present.

THE COURTS.

S. V. WHITE TELLS HIS STORY. HOW HE LOST MONEY IN LACKAWANNA AND IN

CORN. stephen V. White told his own story yesterday about the facis which led to the arrest of Alfred M. Parker on a charge of having circulated false stories which affected Mr. White's credit, in the fall of 1800. before the jury in the sult in which Parker is trying to recover damages for that arrest. Its first heard of the story, which Parker had told, that he thought White would "go up" within sixty days, from Herman he Selding, a member of the firm of Worden & Co., bankers. After hearing this he had decided that he would try to bring Parker to instice, as he considered him a criminal. He prepared a statement of the case and took it to Benjamin F. Blatr, and he showed him the section of the Penal Code upon which his

action was to be founded.

His action, he declared, was for the purpose of bringing a criminal to justice. He believed that Parker was a criminal. In answer to a question from Mr. Choate he asserted that the action of Parker in saying that Lackawanna stock would go down twenty. saying that Euchawainia stork would go down twenty points before it went up two was not hurting him, as he could take care of all his holdings. It was hurt-ing small holders, however, to the extent of tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At this point Thomas P. Wickes took up the cross examination of Mr. White. The first question which he asked of the witness was to filme some of the people who had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars consequence of the report circulated by Parker.

"I haven't the names," answered the witness. "Name one," said Mr. Wickes.

"I cannot name one."
"Then you have created a wrong impression on the minds of the jury by saying that you knew that the action of Mr. Parker was causing many small holders of Lackawanna stock to lose hundreds of thousands "No," he replied, "but from my experience of

twenty-nine years in Wall Street I knew what the effects of the reports which were being circulated Mr. Wickes then dipped into some of the personal

history of the witness. In answer to the lawyer's question Mr. White said that he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis. After practising there for a short time he went to Des Moines, 10wa, where he practised until December, 1864, when he came to this city and went into Wall Street. "You consider yourself competent to practise law,

1889. He had failed three times in his business career. The dates of these fallures were May, 1868;

ime in September, 1891.

Mr. Wickes then referred to the fact that the witness was sometimes referred to as "Deacon" White. He wanted to know if Mr. White was or ever had been a deacon. The witness replied that he had never been, but that he had been a member of Flymouth Church since 1866.

Then the lawyer wanted to know if the witness

did not want to have anything to do with a man was not in. An investigation followed, resulting in

Lackawanna stock. All the stocks seemed to be among the others. He sold some of his holdings from time to time, and when the panic was over his firm had lost between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. To the question of whether or not these losses had anything to do with the failure of the firm in 1801 he said that the losses injured him somewhat, but they had no direct connection with the failure of

" To an attempted "corner' in corn ?" said Mr. Wickes. "Yes, to a 'corner,' if you wish to coll it that,"

That fallure was due entirely to a speculation

replied the witness. You tried to put the prices up so that you might make a big lot of money !"

"Yes, that was my object. I was 'long' on the market more corn than there was in Chicago. I was buying from men who were constantly trying to put the price of corn down and thus keep the farmers from getting a fair price for their product. I had more corn than I believed there would be in sight. I put \$400,000 in the hands of other people to pay for my

store than I believed there would be in sight. I put \$400,000 in the lands of other people to pay for my purchases. I discovered that there was a leak somewhere and so I decided to make as assignment to prevent any further losses. It would have been the same if I had had \$400,000,000.7 He then teld about going before the Grand Jury, and he seemed to feel that this body had not done all it should have done in getting before it we witnesses who could have fold the story of Parker's alleged criminal acts. For example, he declared that Russell Sage had been subpecaned to appear before the Grand Jury, but he did not appear and that body did not exercise the power which it had to compel Mr. Sage to appear. The plaintiff was called again and detailed some of the sonversations which he had had with more in Wail Street about the reports which he had circulated. He declared that after these conversations he had consulted his lawyer and had been told that he had a perfect right to make a bet that the Bank of England would full if he wished to do so. He had expressed sorrow that he had said anything which had affected Mr. White's credit.

Mr. Choate made a motion to dismiss the complaint at the close of the testimony of Mr. Parker, on the ground that Mr. White had acted in good faith on the advice of counsel and that no malice had been shown. Judge Andrews said that he would allow the case to go to the jury and an adjournment was taken until this morning.

# SHE SAYS HER HUSBAND ROBBED HER.

Judge Ehrlich in the City Court yesterday reserved his decision, after hearing the testimony in the suit involving the ownership of \$670 which is at present in the hands of the police. Mrs. Marie H. Taylor claims the money, and says that it was stolen from her on her wedding trip by her husband, James C. Taylor. He deserted her on the wedding trip, and she had him arrested. While he was in fall he made an assignment of the money, which had been seized by the police, to James W. McLaughlin, a lawyer, and McLaughlin brought a suit in the City Court to recover the money. Taylor says that McLaughlin came to him while he was in jail and told him that Mrs. Taylor was going to get out an attachment against his property, and it was under these circumstances that the assignment to McLaughlin was made. After hearing the testimony, Judge Ehrlich took the papers and reserved his decision.

A REFERENCE IN THE SANCHEZ SUIT. Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yes

785 04, which Joaquin Sanchez is trying to recover from Andrew G. Dickinson. Dickinson was formerly the agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company in South America, and he was succeeded by Sanchez and Julio Merzbacher. Merzbacher had been the confidential clerk of Dicklason and was made a partner in the agency upon the earnest request, Sanchez declares, of Dickinson. Merzbacher defaulted for a heavy sum, a large share of which Sanchez had to pay to the insurance company. He now asserts that a large part of the money which Merzbacher took went to Dickinson, and it is for this money that the present suit is brought. Sanchez declares that Merzbacher pald much of the money which he took to the members of Dickinson's family, and that he can produce letters to prove this.

Dickinson denies emphatically this assertion, and says that the suit is brought by Sancrez, Instead of the life insurance company, for the purpose of try-ing to make him responsible for the stealings of Merz-

SUIT OVER A RICH JANITOR'S PROPERTY. The story of how George Kraemer, for thirty-three years janitor of the Chemical Bank, accumulated, by frugality, economy and wise investment a fortune of over \$100,000 will be told during the March or April term of the Supreme Court, when a suit brought by his widow to recover a portion of the property from Catharine, were Germans. They came to this country early in life and here their two sons, Charles and George, were born. They lived in the building owned by the bank, rent free and coal free. Kraemer was industrious and honest, came to be liked and trusted by the bank officials and for a janitor received a good salary, nearly all of which he saved. He invested his earnings in real estate, which greafly increased in value. At the time of his death, which occurred on April 30, 1887, he owned property valued at between \$100,000 and \$150,000, including two houses in Tenth-st., near First-ave., a house in First-

ave., and a store in Spring-st. fly his will he left his entire property to his wife, the income to be paid to her during her lifetime in lieu of dower. At her death the houses in Tenth-st, were to go to his son, Charles Kraemer, and the rest

of the property to go in equal portions to his two sons, Charles and George.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Kraemer, who was about eighty years old, went to live with her son Charles, to whom was intrusted the collecting

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1,121 Broadway, and 578 Fifth-ave., N. Y.,
and Newport, R. I.

of the rents and the caring for the property. Charles Kraemer died about two years ago. Mrs. Kraemer, sr., says that her daughter-in-law neglected to turn over to her the rents, and finally turned her out of the house. She then went to live with her see George in Harlem. When she made a formal demand George in Harlem. When she made a formal demand upon her daughter-in-law for the rents she was copfronted by a deed, purporting to be signed by her, and recorded on August 25, 1891, transferring her entire interest in the Tenth st. property to her son, Charles, Mrs. Kraemer says that she never signed the deed, or if she did she was not aware of its import, she seeks by the present suit to have the deed set aside, Mrs. Charles Kraemer's answer is a general denial of the allegations of fraud in obtaining the deed, she is living at present in Rahway.

THE RAILROAD COMPANY MUST PAY, DECISION BY THE COURT OF APPEALS IN RE-

GARD TO FORGED STOCK CERTIFICATES. The Court of Appenls has affirmed the decision of

the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the Fire Avenue Eank against the Forty-second st. and Grandst. Ferry Railroad Company to recover on certificates of the railroad company fraudulently issued by Eben S. Allen, a former president of the company. The court holds that the railroad company is liable for the stock. The decision is of interest to all officers of corporations and stockholders, as it defines the liability of corporations in the case of fraudulent fisues by officers when one or more names are forged.

Eben S. Allen is now serving a fourteen-years' term in Sing Sing Prison for his part in the affair. He entered the employ of the railroad company in 1863 as a car starter and worked himself up to be secretary, treasurer and transfer agent in 1864. In that year he formed a partnership with Frederick W. Hofele to carry on the iron business under the name of Allen & Co., still maintaining tis connection with then, do you not !" asked Mr. Wickes.

The witness replied that in general he did, but that he did not think he would be competent to practise under the New-York Code. He also said that he had been a member of Congress from 1887 to that he had been a member of Congress from 1887 to certificates of stock of the railroad company. The certificates said on their face that they were not valid. certificates said on their face that they were not valid unless signed by the president and secretary, Aller at the time of the Boston fire, in 1871, and the last signed his own name as secretary and forged that of Charles Curtis, at that time president.

Hofele raised money on the certificates, which repre-sented a par value of several bundred thousand dollars. One of these for 160 shares was offered to company for identification. Allen was there to re-ceive it, pronounced it all right, and the bank loaned had tried to verify the stories which he had heard about Parker by sending for that gentleman and asking him about them. The witness replied that he had not, because Parker was "not his style," and reto the railroad office for identification when Alica Allen's conviction and sentence in August, 1860

who would act as Parker had acted.

At the time that the Baring Brothers were in At the time that the Baring Brothers were in trouble the witness said that he held \$2,000,000 in the two certificates. Judge Tranx decided that on the two certificates. Judge Tranx decided that the railroad company was liable for the first certificate. The railroad company was liable for the first certificates and the railroad company was liable for the first certificates. the second, which had not been so identified. The railroad company appealed from the decision on the 160 share certificate. The Court of Appears holds that the railroad company is liable, notwithstanding the forgery of the president's signature, on the ground that Ailen, in countersigning, authenticated the certhat Allen, in countersigning, authenticated the certificate. The opinion goes on to say: "If the president should forge the name of the treasurer to a deed and countersign it and put it in circulation and use the proceeds for his individual benefit, we apprehend it would not be doubted that this would be regarded as a certificate of the due execution of the check so far as to render corporations responsible to any person who innocently and in good faith became the owner of it."

The general interest in the opinion is in its bearing on the utility of the precaution assaily taken by corporations to have checks and certificates of sea signed by more than one officer. Its special readmay be the pushing of ofter suits against the mirrord company by the other holders of the force.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT. Washington, March 9.-In the Supreme Court, day the following business was done:

No. 3 (original). The State of Virginia, complainant, agt. the State of Tennessee. Leave granted to file addition to record. Argument continued. Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The day calendar will be Nos. 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140 and 141.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, March 9 .- The following cases were argued

in the Court of Appeals to-day : John A. Nichols, agt, the Scranton Street Company, appellant—Argued by E. C. James and Hamilton Wallis for appellant; Henry R. Starbuck for respondent

dent.

James W. Holloway, appellant, agt. Charles F.
Southmayd and others, trustees, etc.—Argued by James
A. Deering for appellants; William G. Choate for re
spondents.

James W. Holloway, appellant, agt. Frankin H.
James W. Holloway, trustees, etc. (No. 2)—Argued by

spondents.

James W. Holloway, appellant, agt. Franklin H. Delano and others, trustees, etc., (No. 2)—Argued by James A. Deering for appellant; William G. Choste for respondent.

The day calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 311, 313, 321, 325, 530, 331, 332, 334.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Part 111.

Surrovate's Court—Trial Term—Refore Ransom, S.—
Surrovate's Court—Chankers, Hefore Fitzgerald, S.—
Surrovate's Court—Chankers, Hefore Fitzgerald, S.—
Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m.—Fixate of James
Scheffineyer, 2.p. m.—For probate—Wills of John Barty,
James F. Herrick, Haisted Watton, Fainne Doughett,
James F. Herrick, Haisted Watton, Fainne Doughett,
James Price, Marks Rinaldo, 10:30 a. m.
Common Pleas—General Term—Refore Bischoff, P. Ja.
and Pryor, J.—Nos. 10B, 26, 41, 43, 55.
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Giegerich, J.—
Nos. 2, 13.

Common Pleas—General Term—Before Bencon, 1-st. and Pryor, J. Nos. 104, 26, 41, 48, 56. Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Geogrich, L. Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Geogrich, L. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Bookstaws, Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Bookstaws, Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—46. Sol. 193, 1135–503, 303, 836. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—46. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts II and III—46. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Before McAdub, J.—Nos. 35, 613, 68-6, 67, 500, 521, 705, 707. Superior Cort.—Equaty Term—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Superior Cort.—Equaty Term—Before Gildersleeve, J.—Superior Cort.—Trial Term—Part II—Before Sedgwick, J.—Nos. 1902, 1837, 1021, 1726, 1792, 1913, 1033, 1638, 264, 430, 520, 1611. Superior Cort.—Trial Term—Part III—Before Durgo, J.—Nos. 1902, 1837, 1021, 1726, 1792, 1913, 1033, 1638, 264, 430, 520, 1611. Superior Court.—Trial Term—Part III—Before Durgo, J.—Nos. 1906, 1373, 1021, 1375, 1021, 1035, 1036, 1038, 1038, 1039, 1031,

lusive. Cout of General Serion Part III Before Marine, and Assistant District Attorney Macdons Nos. 1 to 11, clusive.

EMIL SCHWAB SUCCEEDS MR. TRAITTEUR. The office of Special Inspector at the New York Custom House made vacant by the resignation of Charles H. Traitteur was yesterday filled by the ap-pointment of Emil Schwab, a resident of the XXVII Assembly, Deviced Assembly District. Mr. Schwah was promptly sworn in and entered upon the duties of his office.

CAPT. W. B. HILTON A PILOT COMMISSIONER At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commercial eld yesterday Captain William B. Hilton was a Pilot Commissioner in the place of Captain.
Spicer, who died a few weeks ago. The new
missioner has been a member of the Chambe.
Commerce for over thirty years. Captain Hillor
the master of several clipper ships.
He is a